Alfateh University

Electrical & Electronics Engineering Department

EE303 Numerical Analysis

Mid-Term I

Answer all questions, Carry calculations to 3 decimal places, time allowed 1.5 hours

Q(1).

a) Write the Taylor Series Expansion of $f(x)=\sin(x)$ at x near 0.

b) Write a recursive expression in the form of $T_{i+1} = \ldots T_i$ for the function in part *a* of this question.

c) Write a *C program* to find the sum of the series obtained in part b of this question

(Q2)

a) Using the Bisection method, find the root of the following non-linear function $f(x) = 2x^3 + 4x^2 - 2x - 5$. Use [1, 2] as starting values. Repeat until the absolute error is $<= 10^{-3}$.

b) What will be the *absolute error* after 80 iterations?

c) How iterations are needed for the *relative error* to drop down to 10^{-9}?

(Q3)

The cubic $2x^3 + 3x^2 - 3x - 5=0$ has a root near in [1, 2]. Find the at least three rearrangements that will converge to this root using fixed point- iteration method.

(Q4)

a) Use *Newton's method* to find the root of the following function

$f(x) = \cos(x) - e^{-x}$

Start with $x_1 = 1$ and perform only five iterations

b) Repeat part a using the *secant method (only 5 iterations)*. Select any staring values and compare the relative error obtained in both cases.

Good Luck to All of You

Fall 2007 midterm Test 1

Q1:- Taylor series:-

$f(x) = \sin x$

القانون: لم ولنا نوجدها

$f(x) = f(x) + x f'(x) + \frac{x^2}{2!} f''(x) + \frac{x^3}{3!} f'''(x) + \dots$

لأن $f(x) = f(0)$

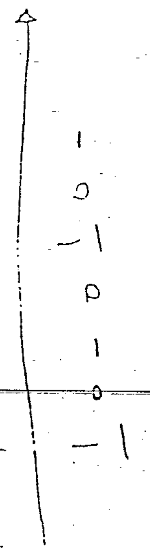
$f(x) = \sin x \Rightarrow f(0) = \sin 0 = 0$

$f'(x) = \cos x \Rightarrow f'(0) = \cos 0 = 1$

$f''(x) = -\sin x \Rightarrow f''(0) = -\sin 0 = 0$

$f'''(x) = -\cos x \Rightarrow f'''(0) = -\cos 0 = -1$

$f''''(x) = \sin x \Rightarrow f''''(0) = \sin x = 0$



دائما عند التعويض نعوض بمكان f(x) فقط
ولا ننسى نضع x المضروبة!

نعوض في القانون نفسه

$f(x) = f(x) + x f'(x) + \frac{x^2}{2!} f''(x) + \frac{x^3}{3!} f'''(x) + \dots$

$= 0 + x + 0 - \frac{x^3}{3!} + 0 \dots$

Recursive:-

$f(x) = 0 + x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \frac{x^9}{9!} - \frac{x^{11}}{11!}$

$f(x) = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \frac{x^9}{9!} - \frac{x^{11}}{11!}$

$T_1 = -\frac{x^3}{3!}$

$T_{i+1} = (\quad) T_i$

2:- Bisection:-

$f(x) = 2x^3 + 4x^2 - 2x - 5 \Rightarrow$

$f(a) = f_1(1)$

$= 2(1)^3 + 4(1)^2 - 2(1) - 5 = -1 \Longrightarrow$

$f(b) = 2(2)^3 + 4(2)^2 - 2(2) - 5 = 23$

$f(a) \cdot f(b) < 0$ اذا كانت

$c = \frac{a+b}{2}$ بساطها

$c = \frac{1+2}{2} = \frac{3}{2} = 1.5$

a	b	f(a)	f(b)	c	f(c)
1	2	-1	23	1.5	7.75
1	1.5	-1	7.75	1.25	2.65

$f(a) \cdot f(c) < 0$ $b = c$ فان اذا كانت

$f(b) \cdot f(c) < 0$ $a = c$ فان " "

وهكذا حتى نتحصل على النتيجة المطلوبة ...

what will be the absolute error after 80 iterations?

استخدم القانون

$$(b_{n+1} - a_{n+1}) = 2^{-n}(b_0 - a_0)$$

$$(b_{n+1} - a_{n+1}) = 2^{n}(b_0 - a_0)$$

$n = 80$

$$(b_{n+1} - a_{n+1}) = 2^{-80}(2 - 1)$$

$$= 8.271 \times 10^{-25}$$

[1, 2] a b

How iterations are needed for relative error to drop down to 10^{-9}

$$10^{-9} = 2^{-n}(2 - 1)$$

$$\log 10^{-9} = \log 2^{-n}(2 - 1)$$

$$\log 10^{-9} = \log 2^{-n}$$

$$-9 \log 10 = -n \log 2$$

$$n = \frac{9 \log 10}{\log 2} \Rightarrow n = 29.89 \simeq 30$$

28

(لم يأخذ)

:- newton's

$f(x) = \cos x - e^{x^2}$

$\Rightarrow x_0 = 1$ ← 5 iteration

$f'(x_n) = \dfrac{f(x_n)}{x_n - x_{n+1}}$

$x_{n+1} = x_n - \dfrac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}$

$f'(x) = -\sin x - 2xe^{x^2}$

نعوض في العبارة الأصلية $f(x)$ بـ 1

ثم نعوض في العبارة المشتقة $f'(x)$ بـ 1

x	$f(x)$	$f'(x)$
1	-2.1779	-6.278
.653		-2.608

ثم نستمر على هذا المنوال حتى نحصل على x المطلوب أي نعوض في القانون بالقيم التي تحصلنا عليها

$x_{n+1} = 1 - \dfrac{(-2.1779)}{-6.278}$

$x_{n+1} = 0,653$

ثم 0.653 نعوض بها في الدالة الأصلية وكذلك في المشتقة

والناتج من $f'(x)$ نكتبه في القانون لنتحصل على x

وهكذا 5 مرات

: b :-

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secant method:-

$= x_n - f(x_n)\left[\frac{x_n - x_{n-1}}{f(x_n) - f(x_{n-1})}\right]$ ← القانون

$x_0 = 1$
$x_1 = 2$
$x_2 = 3$

start at 1
مرات

$f(x) = \cos x - e^{x^2}$

n	x	f(xn)	f(xn-1)
1		-55.01	-2.1779
(2)			-55.01
3			
4			
5			

نعوض في القانون عشان
نكون $x = 2$
$f(x) = \cos 2 - e^{2^2}$
$= -55.01$

$f(x(1)-1) : f x_0 \Rightarrow 1$
نعوض القانون
$f(x) = \cos x - e^{x^2}$
1
ثم نعوض في القانون
تاع secant

=

x الجديدة $= 2 + (-55.01)\left[\frac{2 - 1}{(55.01) - (-2.1779)}\right]$

الناتج بطلع قيمة x الجديدة ونعوض بدالة $f(x)$ الجديدة